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NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

At Oakland, San Francisco, on the 12th August, Mrs. C. E. DE LONG, of a Son.

Notes of the Week.

So far as we know, no news from Formosa, and nothing of any importance from China, has transpired during the week. The Chinese are certainly much excited on the Formosa question, as the movement of troops upon the coast and the massing of them in certain spots, abundantly prove. But, if the private advices which reach us may be relied on, these troops are either the veriest scare-crows that ever were put on a payroll, or are mutinous on account of arrears of wages and short rations. The figures by which they are numbered appear large, but are assuredly quite untrustworthy, and it is quite probable that, should war arise between China and Japan, rebellion would break out in China, while the warmth of the warlike feeling throughout this country would with equal probability weld together such discontented masses as it may contain, and conduce to the greater security of the present Government. But these are all speculations of small value. Foreigners know very little of the actual state of feeling in either country, and it is best to say so frankly. If the Japanese had only been content to go down to Formosa, punish the savages, as with thunderbolts, and come away again, China would have said nothing about it, and the lesson given to the Bootans or others would, in all probability, have secured the safety of the coast for years to come. China is like a huge kraken, and before she could get one of her arms round her prey, Japan could have slipped away and gained the reputation of having done a rather brilliant and dashing thing. It is too late, however, now to talk about what might have been, and we must sit still and see the issue—a position conducive rather to patience than advantage.

We understand that the memorial lately sent in to the Consuls and transmitted by them to the Governor of Kanagawa, on the subject of the shouting of the coolies, has met with a ready reply. A favourable one? it will be asked. Quite the reverse. Human wisdom does not march at a double quick. That pace is reserved for human folly alone. The reply is unfavourable. It insists that this shouting is necessary to enable the coolies to keep time, and thus to dispose of their available strength to the best possible advantage. It argues that as sailors sing while hauling at ropes, or demand the adventitious assistance of a fiddle to enable them to concen-

trate their efforts when at such work, the abominable din kept up by these coolies throughout the live-long day in this settlement is a condition on which the economical use of their muscles absolutely depends. The chances are that this sapient reply has had its origin in the brain of some foreigner paid a large sum annually for teaching philosophy to the Japanese, and it is conceivable that some of his well-spent hours have been devoted lately to reading Lord Dufferin's delightful 'Letters from High Latitudes.' Those who remember the exquisite piece of dog-Latin in which his Lordship returns thanks to the Icelanders assembled in his honour who drank his health, cannot fail to recall the memorable words, *Bibere, amici mei, est negotium quod requirit haustum longum, haustum fortem, et haustum omnes simul*. Substitute the word *trahere* for *bibere*, and we have the key to the problem:—"Hauling, my friends, is a thing which requires a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together." And to secure this simultaneity of effort it is apparently necessary that the nerves of this community should be worn to fiddle-strings!—whatever that common metaphor may mean. We don't believe a word of it. That men who have fallen into the habit of thus regulating the application of their powers may find it useful, we may fairly admit. That it is in any sense necessary, we take leave to deny; while, that it is an intolerable nuisance, we emphatically assert. It has been put an end to in Shanghai by mere Municipal regulation. Who will pretend that what can be done in China by the order of a committee of foreigners cannot be done in this country, where the power of the Government can raise the paper currency in a morning and by a single proclamation from thirty-five per cent discount to par?

Is it not the fact that the coolies are obliged to suspend this horrible noise in passing the public departments in Yedo? Then why not in this settlement? Do they haul their loads less successfully past the whole length of those long Yedo *yashikis* because forced to do so in decent silence? Nonsense. There is much in this reply to the memorial of the residents of what Sydney Smith used to call the booby-argument, which, *mutatis mutandis*, would run somewhat thus. "An attempt is here being made, gentlemen, on one of those sacred institutions on which the fabric of our wealth and strength rests. This cheerful sound was instituted by the wisdom of our forefathers; it was echoed by the lusty lungs of their sons; and, with the help of Heaven, it shall be perpetuated by us and our children to the latest generation. Let us rally round this music, which is the evidence of gainful and united toil. Let us combine against that spirit of Jacobinism which would deprive us of it, not only giving us nothing in return, but seeking, after having made an end of it, to attack other institutions as essential to our prosperity and stability as a nation. Who are our antagonists? We say emphatically, who? Are the instincts, the customs and traditions of our race,—kept alive, as in this case, by a class of our population yielding to none in the interest, I had almost said, in the personal fascination, of their manners and appearance—yes, gentlemen, I repeat the words, the fascination of their manners and appearance—to be trampled on, and these melodious sons of labour deprived of the enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and hindered in the pursuit of the avocations which, in the language of our catechism, yes, gentlemen, of our catechism, I say, it has pleased God to call them? And for whom is this revolutionary change to be made? For men like Mr. Babbage, I suppose, the inventor of

a calculating machine which never made your loaf cheaper, gentlemen, nor mine; which cost the Government of this country no less than twenty-seven thousand pounds of good British sterling money, and never so much as added up a tavern score. We all remember how this man, who squandered the money of the nation, attacked the poor organ-boys, and how "merrie England" was wounded by the brutality of the act. Look at Hogarth's picture of the "Enraged Musician," gentlemen. Are we to be called on to pay any attention to sentimentalisms such as those justly caricatured in this truly British picture? I call on you to resist this shameful attempt at injustice and oppression."

And thus it is that the omnipresent spirit of the booby always speaks.

But have not the merchants some power in their own hands? A little combination in this matter would assuredly go far to rid us of the nuisance. The excuse given by the local authorities, however, for not suppressing it, is, as it seems to us, truly miserable.

THE *Tokai Journal* contained a statement that the German Envoy had made the murder of Mr. Haber the occasion of demanding that the Japanese Government should at once issue imperative orders that no Japanese be allowed to carry swords or other weapons within treaty limits. We are authorized to state that no such demand has been addressed to the Japanese Government by the German Legation.

A painful case of suicide took place on the morning of the 8th instant at the International Hotel. Mr. R. M. Bevell, formerly purser of the P. M. steamship *Oregonian*, was discovered by the attendant in his room, wounded and covered with blood and in an expiring state. Medical assistance was promptly obtained but the unfortunate gentleman soon breathed his last. On examining the body some thirty-seven wounds were discovered, inflicted apparently by a pocket-knife, and a bottle of morphia, half-emptied, and a loaded pistol which were found near him attested the determination to commit suicide. Mr. Bevell was, we believe, without employment, and it is supposed that this circumstance preyed upon his mind and impelled him to destroy himself. The finding of the jury at the inquest subsequently held was that the act was committed while the deceased was labouring under great temporary excitement.

WE would again very earnestly draw the attention of the Consuls to the question of the gambling houses which exist here. It is hardly two months ago that, in writing on this subject, we predicted that some occurrence would force it into terrible prominence, and there is but too much reason to fear that the history of this week has verified our remark. We are aware that there is much difficulty in dealing with these houses, and it may even be greater than we imagine. But the evils they produce are of the first magnitude, and those who are armed with powers delegated to them for the protection of society can hardly use them more beneficially than in suppressing these establishments. We shall not pay our readers, or the gentlemen to whom we specially make our appeal, the poor compliment of enforcing it with any of the platitudes and trite moralities which belong to the subject. But we venture to point out one feature belonging to the vice fostered in these houses which should peculiarly provoke to action those who have it in their power to suppress them. We allude to the incidence of its effects upon others, and especially upon women and children. Of the temptations men fall into to gamble with money which does not belong to them, or to pay gambling debts with money entrusted to them, or of which they defraud others, we wish to say nothing here. But there are few men who have not some one dependent on them; few whose existence and welfare is not of almost vital importance to some other or others. The passion for play, when it has once secured the mastery over a man, sets at naught the obligations arising from this dependence, or, in desperate efforts to discharge them, often leads to a recklessness which ends in some terrible catastrophe. The expected monthly remittance at first

becomes irregular, then entirely fails, the life policy lapses in default of the payment of premium, or, if the worst come to the worst, is altogether vitiated. These are great and real evils—so great and real that special efforts are demanded for their arrest, and in this views we shall make no excuses for again directing the attention of the Consular authorities to the question of the existence of these houses in the settlement.

At the inquest on the late Mr. Bevell it came out beyond the shadow of doubt that the *Hôtel de l'Univers*, a large house, recently finished, in the Homura Road, is a public gambling house, and there is strong reason to connect the unhappy fate of the unfortunate man with the losses he sustained there. There were, indeed, antecedent causes preying on his mind; and it is not to be doubted that pecuniary difficulties of a serious nature, and arising possibly out of connections of a similar character, conducted to the state of mind in which he destroyed himself. But this is exactly what happens in these cases. The temptation to look to "luck" to extricate himself from his embarrassments is a man's real demon in such cases. If, *against the chances*, his "luck" comes to the rescue, well—that is, well, as he regards it. But if it goes against him, or, in other words, if the game goes as the chances are that it will go, he is driven to desperation, and, as in this case, the worst that can happen does happen. Now, these things are not only to the last degree shocking and dreadful, but they gravely affect the reputation of this settlement, and this is a matter of public concern. One of these establishments has just been got rid of. Cannot the other be closed also by legal processes? Is the sworn affirmation of a loser in one of these houses enough to bring about a conviction in the one case, and a fearful tragedy connected directly with transactions in another,—a tragedy in which every gash inflicted by the weapon used is as good as the seal of an affidavit,—insufficient for the same purpose in the other case?

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Customs for the Port Catalogues of the Chinese Customs Collection at the Austro-Hungarian Universal Exhibition, Vienna, in 1873, illustrative of the International Exchange of Products: also for the Trade Statistics of the Treaty ports for the period 1863—1872 compiled for the Austrian Exhibition: also for the Reports of the Medical Officers of the Service.

Of these Statistical works it is impossible to speak too highly. The Catalogues constitute a work of over 500 pages of a most elaborate character, comprising an enumeration in groups of every article which is produced in China or enters into its trade, with its Chinese, English and German name; the origin, nature or method of preparation: place of consumption; use; value, and quantity imported in the year 1872. As a specimen of compilation and typography, and as a monument of the industry, method and organization of a Service which has now attained a world-wide reputation, it is deserving of the highest praise, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in its production. This is high, but not undeserved praise, and should any of the public servants, Japanese or foreigners, in this country desire to inspect it, as a model for the Reports which the Government is now publishing, or may hereafter publish here, we shall have much pleasure in submitting it to their inspection. The other works received are of less bulk and pretensions, but bear a high tribute to the efficiency of the Customs' Service.

THE robberies and burglaries which have taken place during the week amount to as many as, with a thoroughly efficient police, should fill the roll of such offences for a whole year. Either the efficiency of the police elsewhere—perhaps in Yedo—has been so much increased as to drive the thieves down here as rats seek refuge from ferrets, or there is a scandalous laxity at this moment in the discipline and vigilance of the local force. There is not a spoon in the settlement which anyone can be certain he may call his own a week hence, and a general sense of insecurity pervades the place. As no reports are

published of the proceedings of the Saibansho it is impossible to say what proportion the apprehensions and convictions bear to the numbers of offences, but it is much to be feared that, under the present police dispensation, a thing of silver is a snare for ever. It is not well to live in a place so ill-watched that a line of poetry flying casually through the brain becomes perverted to a parody, in spite of all efforts to prevent such desecration.

THE thieves, who seem to have had pretty much their own way, have distributed their attentions with, it must be confessed, such perfect impartiality that few trades or professions have escaped their visits. Butchers, bakers, storekeepers, merchants, drapers, milliners, chemists, newspaper offices and book-sellers have all suffered. Lastly, and as an expiatory act it may be presumed, they have carried off a number of candlesticks and dresses used in the celebration of the holy service in the Jewish Synagogue. If there is to be a conscription why not at once begin with these nimble-fingered *cheraliers*? For if they cannot take Peking they will most probably succeed in stealing it.

HOWEVER the Public may have received the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Herald* of the 5th instant, we can imagine the source of delight it will prove to its lively connoisseur when he finds that his little *canard* has found protection.

A CORRESPONDENT at Hakodate writes us as follows:—"The mission of Lieut. SANDWITH, R.M.L.I., left Hakodate on the 29th August by special despatch steamer *Maetzu*, for Awamori, whence it would proceed through the west coast provinces to Niigata thence to Sado Island, back to Niigata, and overland to Yedo. The object of the mission is kept a profound secret, but among other instructions it is generally believed that Admiral SHADWELL and Sir HARRY PARKES have impressed on Lieut. SANDWITH the importance of minutely inspecting the harbours of the west coast, instruments for scientific observation having been furnished him. Mr. GUBBINS, of H. M.'s Legation, accompanied the mission as interpreter."

We, too, have a correspondent, but a mere matter-of-fact, prosaic, and literal correspondent to whom "a primrose by a river's brim" is never by any chance magnified into a lotus, nor the goose—or rather *canard*—elevated to a swan. His accounts do not invest the journey of Mr. Gubbins and Lieutenant Sandwith with the diplomatic importance which a more imaginative mind attaches to it, but relates that as Sir Harry Parkes had decided not to prolong his tour down the East coast to Nagasaki he despatched Mr. Gubbins to report upon the condition of the Consular property, and the so-called port of Niigata. Lieut. Sandwith being fond of adventure, and desirous of a land, in preference to a sea, journey, volunteered to accompany Mr. Gubbins.

The "pigskins" which were kindly placed at their disposal by a friend are represented by the correspondent to be "instruments for scientific observations," while the well-known "Maggie Lauder" which keeps up the ordinary communication between Hakodate and Awamori is, by this euphuistic gentleman, improved into a "special despatch steamer."

We fear we have spoiled a picture. The fancy sketch of the Veteran Admiral on the one side, imparting "sailing directions" to his young brother in arms, who is hurriedly packing up his scientific instruments, while the astute Minister, standing apart, with characteristic caution whispers whole protocols into the ear of the budding diplomat—both finally joining in a parting benediction as the despatch vessel moves from the wharf—is one not to be forgotten.

Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., returned from Hakodate by H. B. M.'s ship *Thalia* on the 6th instant.

WE learn that the Messageries Maritimes Company has resolved upon erecting a monument at Iruma in memory of those who lost their lives by the shipwreck of the *Nil* in the month of March last. Monsieur VERNY, Director of the Yokosuka Arsenal, has kindly undertaken to superintend its erection.

Captain St. John of H.M.S. *Sylvia* now at Kobe has caused the following notice to be published in the *Hiogo News*.

"NOTICE TO MARINERS.—The breakers which have been reported off Oosima Island Lighthouse prove to be, on examination, a rock, with 16 feet of water on it at low water. The lighthouse on Oosima Island bears from the rock S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., distant 1 9-10 miles, and the north point of Katsusima, W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., distant 3 2-10 miles; bearings, magnetic. Lat. of rock, 33 deg. 20 min. 20 secs. N.; long. 135 deg. 53 min. 30 secs. E.

"H. St. JOHN, Captain R.N.
"H.M.S. "Sylvia," Kobe, Sept. 4th, 1874."

A letter has been sent to the *Nishin Shinjishi* by an anonymous small yakunin of the Banchi Jimu Kiyoku, contradicting the statement respecting the government having paid \$280,000 for the *New York*. He says the price paid was \$250,000, which was the amount received by the P.M.S.S. Co. We rejoice that our publication of the rumour has led to this denial.—*Gazette*.

WE learn from Hakodate that one telegraphic cable between Awamori and the island of Yesso was laid on the 4th instant. The second, however, is broken, a mischance attributed to improper surveys. The further proceedings of the party on the *Oersted* were prevented by bad weather which compelled the return of the vessel to port.

WE have been informed that the Silk-worm Egg market was opened with a purchase made, for some special reasons, of Cards at 68 cents each,—a price which, even if maintained, of which there may be some question, will do little good for the Japanese this year. Other purchases were made at 60 cents; others again at still lower rates.

INTELLIGENCE from Shanghai leaves no room to doubt that insubordination among the troops, or rather new levies, is very wide-spread, and that the soldiery is much more likely to destroy than to enhance the peace of the Empire. The Mandarins, with very few exceptions, exhibit a helpless weakness. The number of men under arms is said to be enormously magnified, and refers rather to soldiers who are paid for than to those who are actually serving.

It has been intimated from Washington that the new Convention between the United States and Japan, under which the taxation of all postal matter will be largely increased, will come into force next year.

WE learn that the teas shipped per C. T. P. Co. by the *Altona* reached New York on the 14th August, being eleven days from San Francisco. This is the best time yet made.

THE following are the shipments of Tea per P. M. S. S. *Colorado* :—

From	San Francisco.	New York.	Total.
Shanghai.....	95	10,457	10,522
Nagasaki.....	—	1,083	1,083
Hiogo.....	1,486	4,241	5,727
Yokohama.....	2,615	4,195	6,810
Hongkong.....	2,254	4,781	7,035
Total.....	6,450	24,727	31,177

SILK SHIPMENTS.

Per M. M. Steamer *Tanis*, despatched September 9th :—

	Marseilles.	London.
Hecht Lilienthal & Co.....	113	—
S. F. Japonaise..	14	—
Kniffier & Co. ...	38	—
Ziegler & Co.....	6	—
Siber and Brennwald.....	31	—
Reiss & Co.	—	16
Paul Heinemann & Co.....	—	12
Wilkin & Robison.....	—	21
Sundries.....	54	19

256 68
Total..... 324 bales.

Cocoons..... 3 Bales.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA AND YEDO LINE.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday,
6th September, 1874.

Passengers.....	35,094.	Amount.....	\$8,238.05
Goods and Parcels.....			597.53

Total.....\$8,835.58

Average per mile per week \$490.87,

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1873.

Passengers,....	27,292	Amount....	8,395.35
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KOBE AND OSAKA LINE.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending 6th
September, 1874.

Passengers....	16,426	Amount..Yen	3,978.615
Goods, Parcels, &c.,.....			65.038

Total.....Yen 4,043.653

HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

The Railway folks are progressing, inasmuch as they are gradually beginning to act on the knowledge that the convenience of the public is their best interest. They have now proposed, should it meet the approval of Kobe and Osaka residents, to add delivery to their present Parcels arrangements, for a trifling extra charge,—2 sen up to 10 kin; 10 to 30 kin, 4 sen; 30 to 60 kin, 6 sen; and 2 sen for each additional 20 kin. The arrangement is expressed to be experimental, but we trust that the scheme will receive sufficient support to ensure its continuance. Our Osaka Correspondent has some sensible remarks upon this.

The injury to the sea wall of the native bund and the bund itself, which was caused by the recent gale, has not yet been repaired nor any steps taken that we can see towards such repairs. Whether or not this may be the result of the recent notification about the diminution of expense all over the country we know not, but it would be as well perhaps if the lot holders concerned were to be informed as to the intentions of the authorities. It may be that the latter are waiting for the damage which is expected to be caused by another heavy gale some time this month, so that one mending may suffice, but they might say so.

THE new barracks at Sakomotomura are at present occupied by artillery, and the Hiogo Ken has issued a notice that the troops will parade the town on Wednesdays and Saturdays. No let or hindrance must be offered to them.—*Hiogo News*.

The number of persons drowned in the late gale turns out to be more than was estimated, so we are officially informed. Nearly 350 bodies have been washed up, eleven only of which belong to Nagasaki, the remainder being from other provinces. Though only 11 have been recovered belonging to Nagasaki, something like 300 still missing, whether they are at the bottom or not cannot be well ascertained. Amongst the dead washed up were many women and children.

SAGA, FUKUOKA, SHIMONOSEKI.—All of these towns, which are respectively 80, 100, and 180 miles from Nagasaki, have suffered very much by the storm on the 20th ultimo; and all the intermediate towns and villages also. In fact the country has for hundreds miles undergone very extensive damage not only to houses &c. but to the crops, the loss of which is far more serious than the blowing away of a few hundreds of houses, for the latter could be rebuilt but the crops no man can recover.

For about 50 miles inland the telegraph line is almost completely demolished. Poles which were in the ground some 5 or 6 feet, have been lifted fairly out. Large pine trees have fallen across the line in numerous places and broken the wires. Since the storm the government have had large parties of coolies, labouring day and night in repairing the line, so that we may shortly expect direct communications with the capital. The coolies work by torchlight.

The steam ship *Madras* left during the early part of the week for Formosa, with a battalion of 700 troops. We hear on good authority that large forces are being collected in Fukuoka and Kumamoto, these being large towns and there-

fore able to accommodate the soldiers; food being also cheaper is, no doubt, one reason why the government are despatching the soldiers to those places. The *New York* brought three battalions of soldiers from Yokohama, two of which were left in Fukuoka, and the other brought on to Nagasaki. It is also reported that there are 80,000 (P) troops ready to be despatched to the seat of operations should a war break out between China and Japan, and that the Japanese have but little intention of leaving Formosa without a struggle.

It is estimated that the damage done by the hurricane at Takasima is about \$50,000.

In consequence of the damage done to the little church in Nagasaki by the typhoon, we hear it will have to be pulled down and rebuilt.

It is with pleasure we have to announce this week that the vessels which were blown on the rocks by the late storm have been got off. The Steamer *Ping On* floated again on Friday night; the rock on which she lay the captain had broken away, and by the means of her anchors she was got off without having sustained much injury. The *Aduma-kan*, which was supposed to have suffered such injuries as to effectually stop her war career, was raised on Saturday night, Messrs. Boyd & Co. were the contractors, and used two centrifugal pumps to get the water out, after which the leak was temporarily stopped and she was got into deep water once more. It was at first thought she would have to be sent to Yokohama to undergo repairs, but as the extent of her damage consisted only in the springing of an iron plate or two, we learn that she will be taken below the patent slip, so that when the tide recedes the injured parts may be got at and repaired, and it is expected that she will soon be ready for sea again. We hear that the contract price for raising this vessel was \$5,000. The *Hamburg* is also afloat; and as for the *Sooloo*, which was generally supposed to have been on the rocks, from the position in which she lay in the water, it turns out she was not on them at all, her awkward position being caused by her cargo being nearly all at one end thereby causing it to sink considerably deeper in the water than the other. Tenders have been called for repairing the barque.—*Rising Sun*.

(Tientsin, August 22nd.)

A dangerous conspiracy amongst Li Hung-chang's soldiery here, has just been detected. Rumors of the most alarming character are in circulation amongst the foreign community, and a general feeling of insecurity is everywhere manifest. While there is little doubt that many of the flying rumors are untrustworthy, there is much reason for the apprehension, shared by the most thoughtful, that a crisis may be precipitated at any time. It is probably known to your readers that the district of Tientsin is, and has been, since the visit of Soyesima from Japan, in 1873, the scene of great military activity. It is estimated that ever since that time, there has been from 20,000 to 60,000 troops within two days march of Tientsin. These troops are principally from Honan. They are Li Hung-chang's pets, and constitute the flower of his army. They are consequently strangers in this Province, but they are none the less masters of the soil, and they live on the fat of the land. It is not, then, a matter of surprise, that these vagabonds, weary of inactivity, corrupted by idleness and lust, and restrained by no power but their own will, should engage in any game, however desperate.

The leader of the revolt is supposed to be General Whang who possesses it is thought the confidence of large numbers of officers and Southern troops at present without employment. The Commandants of the Peiho Forts are apparently prepared for an onslaught by the rebels. A number of the rebels have been arrested and are now under trial. One of them has confessed that the object of their attack was to plunder Tientsin and to kill all the foreigners. The Chinese say that the organization is not political, being got up by a band of bad characters for purposes of looting. The local authorities profess ignorance of the movement. No doubt is expressed as to Li Hung Chang's fidelity to foreigners. Three gun-boats are at Tientsin, and the Consuls have asked for reinforcements.

CHINA.

FRESH rumours of a somewhat alarming nature as to the insipient rebellion in the North, were current in the Settlement yesterday, and appear to have been heard of also at Chefoo. Careful inquiry, however, leads us to believe that it is only a variation of the original story, filtered through Chinese channels. Letters from Tientsin to the time the *Sin Nanxing* left state that everything was perfectly quiet, that no apprehensions of disturbance were entertained, and that the prompt and severe measures taken by Li, in arresting and executing several of the ringleaders in the mutiny, seemed to have effectually stamped it out. The fact that the *Carlar* has gone south to Chefoo is in itself proof that matters were quiet; and we understand that the U. S. S. *Monocacy*, which there was some likelihood would be sent north from Shanghai, is for the present to go to Nagasaki.

General Le Gendre left Shanghai on Saturday morning, for Peking. On dit that as soon as the General's recent arrest was telegraphed to Washington, his release was promptly ordered; thence, by the same agency.

The incident which our Chefoo correspondent relates, of the visit of a party of Chinese to that place in quest of arms, and the subsequent exertions made for their capture, are significant in the present unsatisfactory condition of the Chinese army. We observe that our contemporary the *Courier* reports the execution, at Chinkiang, of three men, probably in consequence of the disaffection among the soldiery there.

We have heard another cause assigned for the refusal of the Chinese troops at Chinkiang to embark in the *Haiching*, when she went up for them the other day. It is said they objected that it was unreasonable to expect them to ship in a steamer which was to run all alone the gauntlet of the Japanese cruisers; they were quite willing to go if several steamers sailed in company. The Chinese brave is probably impressed with the notion that the Japanese are even now off the coast, ready to pounce on him and give him the benefit of the humane treatment of prisoners which the Chinese understand so well. Three French drill instructors went up by the *Haiching* to Chinkiang, returning again with her when she failed in her mission. They have been engaged to drill troops at Taiwan, but their agreements will cease should war be declared.

The Chinese gun-boat *Ching-yun* will, we believe, sail for Foochow on Sunday. On account of her limited carrying capacity, and as she has already stowed a large quantity of ammunition, including breech-loading &c., four of the seven heavy guns she was to have taken are left behind. She takes with her about thirty instructors in the handling of breech-loading rifles, for the troops in Formosa, and several European passengers for Foochow. An interesting fact is that all words of command on board this vessel are given in English. All the officers have received a good English education, in addition the tuition requisite for the naval service; and the crew are all trained men, and have undergone careful examination in seamanship and gunnery. None of them were ever in Shanghai before, and one, wishing to see the "lions" of the Settlement, took it into his head to absent himself from his vessel without leave, but through ignorance of the sanitary regulations of the French Settlement, he fell into the hands of the Police authorities, and was sentenced to a day's imprisonment. This did not complete his punishment; however, for on being delivered over to his Captain, he was mast-headed for four hours.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Rumours are also to the effect that the Chinese authorities are making strenuous efforts to obtain the services of a foreign expert in the science of fortification, and the inducements held out by the Fungai are said to be large in the matter of pay. It is further added that should there be no war between China and Japan, the Chinese purpose organising a standing army on European principles, and that the iron godowns on the Pootung point are being negotiated for to be used as a Depot. Already several foreigners have been engaged to give instruction to the Chinese, and among them one who served as Colonel during the Taiping rebellion and who is believed by the Chinese to possess the bump of organization to a large extent.—*C. Empire*.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1873.

THE Summary of the Trade for 1873, prepared by H. B. M. Legation at Yedo for the British Government, which we publish elsewhere, is one which forbids any very hopeful view of the immediate future of the Japan trade, and as some of the facts it embodies, together with many of the inferences which may legitimately be drawn from those facts, have for the most part been stated and urged in these columns, we are unable to gainsay either the one or the other. It is idle to cherish or seek to inspire hopes which have no rational foundation, and no careful reader of this Summary can deny that before such hopes can be legitimately entertained, the hindrances which at present exist to the expansion of the foreign trade of this country must be removed, its resources materially developed, new channels by which they may be made available for exportation opened up, and a hearty acceptance given to those economical truths which the leading minds of all nations have now embraced as axioms, and which are day by day more certainly replacing the old foundations on which the commercial legislation of the civilized world has hitherto rested.

The whole trade of 1873 shows a considerable decrease on that of the previous years, and the balance of trade was against the country, so as to necessitate a considerable export of its coined gold. The main hindrances to an increase of the trade are a paucity of exchangeable productions, especially since the prohibition on the exportation of grain has been revived; the restricting action of the native guilds which tends to enrich a few individuals and to keep the masses poor; and, lastly, the absence of roads in the country, a subject on which we have not ceased to comment.

Nothing could have been more inopportune than the emergency which, by raising the price of rice some six months ago, compelled, or induced, the Government to revive the prohibition on its exportation. The new measure from which we hoped so much, and which should be again brought into operation directly circumstances admit of it, had brought to the farmer and peasant only a passing shadow of the advantages it is calculated to yield them if kept in operation. The amount of waste land in the country is enormous, and if the late census (contrary, however, to the opinion of many excellent authorities) is fairly correct, Japan would appear to support a larger population in proportion to the extent of land under cultivation than any country in the globe—a convincing proof of her excellent agricultural system. But this excellent system is applicable, and might be applied, to a far greater extent of country than that at present under tillage. That the Government sees the advantage which the country would derive from keeping the export of grain free, is probable enough, and it may thus be inferred that the re-imposition of the old restriction on the export was not determined on without regret, and will be again removed. The harvest is at hand, and by this time very accurate estimates of the total yield must have been communicated to the Government. We have had three good, or, at least, fair, years, and even making allowance for the large extent of country devastated by the typhoon which recently passed over Nagasaki, such reports of the crops as have reached us promise at least an average yield. Of course, if war breaks out with China, we must expect no removal of the restriction. But, otherwise, it is hard to know why we should not look for this. And, if once again done, extraordinary efforts should be made to persevere in the policy, in order that its benefits should reach the farmer and peasant.

There is much reason to apprehend the repetition of a dull import business this year. The hand-to-mouth nature of the trade, due to the absence of accumulated capital in the country, cannot but be felt under greatly reduced prices for silk and silk worms' eggs, and there can be little activity in staple goods while the amount of money we are paying for exports is so small. It is conceivable that the large production of *carbons* this year, and the low rates offered for them, may tell upon the quantity of silk on offer next year. But even this must depend on the available supply of food for the worms when hatched, and a few hundred thousand cards kept here, instead of being exported, will affect us but slightly either way. We had far rather, however, see the signs of a growing silk trade, than a silk-worm egg trade, and if Italy and France are for the future to be more independent of us than they have been during the past ten years, it will eventually be so much the better for the country.

CLAIMS ON THE JAPANESE.

IT would be as foolish as unjust to deny that the assistance which the Japanese have derived from many of the foreigners whom they have enlisted in their service, has been of real value to them. Nor do we think they will easily, or for a long time, be able to dispense with such assistance. We are not now speaking of the special knowledge which they require to construct and maintain railways, telegraphs, lighthouses or arsenals, but refer more particularly to such advice or assistance as may be required to adjust the many differences which arise between their official departments and foreigners, or the claims which, here as elsewhere, are perpetually being made on the Government, and the settlement of which is among the most irksome duties both of those who have to press them and those on whom they are pressed. But we are by no means sure that foreigners who have such claims on the Government, or on its subjects, are so likely to obtain justice now as they were before the Japanese had enlisted this foreign assistance. Nor do we intend in saying this to make any invidious reflections upon those who have to report on these claims. But they are placed in a position in which it is extremely difficult for them to look at claims from a purely equitable point of view, and this is the stand-point which, as it appears to us, they ought to assume. Their tendency is to resort to law, and to legal weapons of attack and defence, in cases where the occasion demands equitable adjustment alone. The claims of which we speak are those in which there has been no thought of legal niceties on either side. The transactions from which they have arisen have been simple and straight-forward. The intention on both sides has been clear and unmistakable. The issue ought not to be a subject of dispute, because it can in reality only lie in one direction. Yet into the adjustment of these cases we constantly hear complaints that legal subtleties have been imported, to the obscuring of the true issue and the manifest perversion of justice. The plea of the foreigner who advises the Japanese in such a case is that he is bound to use in the interests of his employers any fair weapon which, in an ultimate resort to a court of law, will win the cause. He is their servant and fights in their interests. He has duties to them and has a perfectly natural and unimpeachable wish to retain his own post. And thus he fights with all the weapons he can command, and employs such tactics as he thinks will secure the ends of his employers and minister to his own welfare and advancement. Nothing can be more natural. But this conformity with a harsh and unexpected legality often

gives rise to great injustice, and this, where there is no evidence that the Japanese, if left to themselves, would not willingly, and in conformity with natural justice, have made an equitable adjustment of the case under dispute. It seems to us that in placing weapons of this nature into the hands of the Japanese, it ought also to be remembered that the extent to which, and the manner in which, they ought to be employed should be determined by the conscience of the nation out of whose armoury they are taken, and not of that into whose armoury they are imported. They are parts of an extremely delicate and peculiarly adapted machinery, the object of which is to secure justice even though it has to be sought in the most oblique lines or intricate labyrinths. But they may equally be used to introduce delays, to obscure issues, and to pervert justice. It has been said that a resort to law resembles 'the bush whereunto, while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of his fleece.' And if this is so of law at its best, even when administered by judges who are utterly unconcerned as to the incidence of their decisions, whose predecessors have been so watched by the public eye that they themselves hardly need watching, what is it at a far lower level, where its proceedings are almost secret, its administrators arbitrary and almost irresponsible, and its decisions practically irreversible? In proportion as this is the case, the great aim of such administrators should be to discard those niceties and subtleties of law which, under these circumstances, may lead to oppression and injustice; and so to order their investigations into and judgments on the cases submitted to them that the utmost equity is secured by their decisions. And there is the greater reason why this should be done inasmuch as a resort to these subtleties will import them in return into cases where they would otherwise not be introduced. They are certainly two-edged weapons, and those who employ them must expect to find that if they are effective on one side, they can be made to do just as much execution on the other.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

IT is surely a hopeful sign that the Chinese are beginning to discuss in their newspapers the question whether the construction of railways will be to their advantage. It is true that such arguments as we have seen advanced so far are against any such step. But there is always a hope that an intelligent man may be converted from erroneous to sound views if you can get him to discuss a question. So long as he persists either in turning a deaf ear to your arguments, or hearing, heeding not, there is no hope. But if you can contrive to make him state his objections, and listen to or read your answers to them, there is always a chance of persuading him. Ten years ago the Chinese turned a deaf ear to all our arguments. Railways were to them the complete and representative embodiment of a form of civilization they professed, probably truly, to detest. They held them in that kind of scorn—though it was neither so lofty, nor had it the superb counterpart of the Greek philosophy—that an Athenian of old felt for knowledge which was applicable only to material ends. The economical questions embraced in the issue were not discussed. Whether railways made nations richer or poorer was not to the point. It was enough that they were foreign, and this meant that they were works of the devil, not a theological, but an ethnological, devil. But now they are beginning to discuss the question from an economical point of view, and the ghosts of the same reasons which persuaded our conservative fathers, and which experience has long decently laid to

rest, dance in the Chinese newspapers like the uncoffined nuns in *Robert le Diable*. One by one they rise from their graves, and, joining hands, unite in their revels, profoundly unconscious that they have left their resting-places but for a short hour, and are assuredly doomed to return thither, at the bidding of the old man who will turn his hour-glass when he thinks the time has come to do so. The *Hwei-pao*, published in Shanghai, seems to be the ground chosen by the ghosts for their exertions, nor can we agree that there is any such special room to upbraid it for the silliness of its arguments—let us drop our illustration—as seems to be found in some of the China papers. They are precisely the same arguments which, as we have said, were advanced fifty years ago by very sensible men in Europe against the introduction of railways. They represent the views of the common man—the *idiots* of the Greeks—against what amounts to a revolution, a very beneficent one, indeed, yet still a revolution. It has always been so, and will continue to be so to the end of time. The men who give their secret to a century, and, in doing so, make it altogether unlike the century which preceded it, are always met with similar arguments, which represent what the common man is pleased to call his common sense. Oppose this, and, if permitted, he will assuredly beat, roast or excommunicate you. If it is a political or social matter he will be bound by society and by all but a small section of the press; and, if a theological matter, he will find nine-tenths of the Bishops, and all the rectors and vicars with more than four hundred a year, against him. We think it rather hard that the whole of society—for it comes to this—should be indicted for not being seven feet high; and to call these arguments in the masses silly, seems to us tantamount to this. They are not mental culpabilities, or offences against the morals of the intellect. They are simply refutable errors, to dispel which is the business and duty of the beneficent revolutionary who wishes to make his own fortune while making that of the world. Part, often the greater part, of his work consists in dispelling this ignorance, and as it is the condition on which his success depends, he had far better do it with patience and good temper. The *North China Daily News* sets itself to this good task, and answers, in a quiet and sensible manner, the objections brought against the construction of Railways in China by the Chinese writer in the *Hwei-pao*. But we very much wish that foreigners who write on these subjects and address their arguments to Asiatics, would confess frankly at starting that the first motive which impels them to do so is their own advantage, or that of their country, and not the advantage of the person or nation addressed. This clears questions of all cant at starting, and obviates the necessity for your antagonist spending half his powder and shot in showing that you are really seeking your own advantage, and half his ingenuity in finding polite terms in which to call you a humbug. Besides, this leaves you at once more free, and free from suspicion, when you argue, as you most conscientiously may, that if it is first for your own advantage to sell or construct a railway, it is equally to his advantage to buy it or permit it to be constructed. There is scarcely a paragraph in the article in the *Hwei-pao* which is not directed to exposing the hollow pretence that we seek to give China railways for her benefit as a primary motive. What we all believe, or, perhaps, rather, know, is that China would grow rapidly and vastly rich were she to adopt railways as a means of internal communication between her coast provinces and those which are in the heart of Asia; that, in enabling her to do this, our capi-

talists would get an excellent interest for their money; and that the richer she became the larger would be the quantity of our cotton and woollens and iron which she would require. This is why we want China to make railways, and therefore let us frankly say so, instead of attempting to impose on the most shrewd and sceptical race on earth by pretences which would not deceive a child. But when this is understood on both sides, we may fairly press the experience of the world into our service, and we are now in a position to adduce facts as arguments, instead of proceeding, as the STEPHENSONS and BRUNELS had to do, by an *a priori* course of reasoning. We can show that the disasters to which the opponents of railways pointed as inevitable results of their adoption as a system of transportation, did not overtake those classes who appeared dependent for their livelihood upon the ancient means of transportation. We can show that as railways cannot spring into being at one bound, society gradually adapts itself to the changes they produce, and that an increase of employment, higher wages, an accession of material comforts, and, with these, a higher intellectual and moral condition accrue from the creation of railways to those very classes whose welfare was supposed to be bound up with the old system which they destroy and displace. We can point to the vast increase of the world's wealth they have produced, by rendering possible that interchange of productions, previously forbidden by the excessive cost of transport, which, in the plan of a beneficent PROVIDENCE, makes the operation of man's most selfish motives conduce to the welfare of his fellows and advance the condition of his race. If the Chinese love, as they profess to love, knowledge, the railway is their friend, for it increases and diffuses it. If they love wealth, it is their friend, for it will open up a thousand new channels through which wealth will reach them. They are a nation of travellers. Are they satisfied with their present mode of locomotion? They travel chiefly on business; is it not well to despatch this as quickly as possible? Are they not as desirous as all other men to enlarge the horizon of human life, to increase the sum of their pleasures, to add something to their chances of happiness? And will they pretend that we, with our railways, do not enjoy these advantages to a greater extent than they, without them? They are torn with incessant internal rebellion; would not the Government increase its power of dealing with this most formidable evil, could it move troops at once to the field on which rebellion appears? But where is the end of the enumeration of these advantages?

Do not let us forget, however, that China is a country of canals, not of roads, and thus the introduction of Railways into it constitutes a far greater revolution than would be the case in any other part of the world. Do not let us forget the remark of the old Duke of BRIDGEWATER to BRINDLEY, as they sat over their pipes and beer at the tavern, where, after their labours, they discussed the probable fortunes of their canal:—"We should do well enough, Tom, but for those d——d tramroads." But let the fortunes of the ELLESMERE peerage testify whether this canal now pays or not, in spite of the railways.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1873.

The annexed Summaries furnish a general view of the trade of 1873 by a comparison with that of the previous year.

A.—A Statement giving the total value of the Import and Export Trade of each Port, and of all the Ports collectively—distinguishing, as far as it is possible to do so, between the direct Trade with Foreign Countries and the Local Trade between Japanese Ports;

B.—A Statement showing the values of the different staples Imported into, or Exported from each Port;

C.—A Return of the amount of Treasure Imported into, or Exported from the several Ports, and;

D.—A Return of British and of Foreign Shipping entered at the different Ports, distinguishing between ordinary vessels and Mail Steamers.

The great increase, both in Imports and Exports, which marked the Trade of 1872, is not observable in that of 1873, which was a year of great mercantile depression. Trade was confessedly overdone in the former year both in Imports and Exports, and the subsequent experience of 1873 proves that the power of Japan to consume foreign goods, is not equal to the sanguine expectations formed of it; that its ability to purchase Imports depends upon the sale of its own productions, which do not rapidly increase, and that the native growers must be content to part with the latter at more moderate rates, if they are to compete successfully with the produce of China.

Imports.—The total Imports of the four Ports of Kanagawa, Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki and Hakodate are returned at \$27,441,068 in 1873 as against \$26,188,441 in 1872. These figures, if exact, would denote an improvement in the Trade of 1873 to the amount of \$1,255,627; but it is necessary to point out that this apparent increase is attributable to the manner in which the 1873 Returns for Hiogo-Osaka have been prepared. Local Trade (with the exception of the trifling amount of \$44,612) appears to have been included in the Direct Trade, and thus goods which have been sent from Kanagawa to Hiogo, have been entered in the Returns of that Port as Direct, instead of as Local Trade. The separation of the two would probably reduce by two millions of Dollars, or more, the figures which are now given as the Direct Trade of that Port, and would consequently, affect to a similar extent the aggregate of the Trade of all the Ports.

At Kanagawa the decrease on the year's Imports is given at \$527,367—those of 1872 having amounted to \$20,063,125, and those of 1873 to \$19,535,758. This depression told chiefly upon foreign manufactures. Thus cotton yarns fell from \$8,374,703 to \$6,913,961, being a decrease of \$1,460,742. Cotton and Woollen manufactures of all kinds fell from \$5,891,357 to \$5,151,784, the decrease being \$739,573. On the other hand the importations of foreign miscellaneous goods (including metals and arms) rose from \$3,695,804 in 1872, to \$5,295,522 in 1873—thus exhibiting an increase in this branch of the Trade, of \$1,599,718. The transactions in Eastern or Local Produce remained nearly the same in both years—\$2,174,762 in 1873, against \$2,101,261 in 1872.

For the reason mentioned above the Direct Trade of Hiogo-Osaka for the year 1870, cannot be distinguished from the Local Trade. The operations of the two years can therefore only be judged of by comparing the aggregate of the Direct and Local Trade for 1872 and 1873. This comparison gives the following result:

Total Trade of 1872.....	\$6,948,260
" " of 1873.....	\$6,310,211

Decrease in 1873\$638,649

More than one third of this decrease can be traced to smaller importations of Eastern Produce; the remainder denotes a reduced consumption of foreign goods.

At Nagasaki the Imports fell from \$1,856,549 in 1872, to \$1,626,775 in 1873. The decrease of \$229,774 is limited to smaller importations of Miscellaneous foreign goods and Eastern Produce.

At Hakodate the direct Import Trade fell from the insignificant sum of \$21,988 in 1872 to \$15,936 in 1873. It should be observed, however, that most of the Trade of this Port, amounting, in 1873, to Imports \$49,414 and Exports \$589,403, passes through Kanagawa.

The Import Trade of the four Ports for the two years, 1873 and 1872, may be thus epitomized:

	1873.	1872.	Decrease in 1873.
Kanagawa ...\$	19,535,721...	20,063,125...	\$527,367
Hiogo-Osaka \$	6,310,211...	6,948,860...	\$638,649
Nagasaki ...\$	1,626,775...	1,856,549...	\$229,774
Hakodate ...\$	15,936...	21,988...	\$6,052

Totals ...\$ 27,488,680 ...\$ 28,890,522 ...\$ 1,401,842

It should again be remarked that the figures returned above for Hiogo-Osaka, include the Local Trade, or Trade between the open Ports in Japan, and, consequently, that at least two millions should be deducted from these figures, and also from the Totals of the Trade of all the Ports, in estimating the Direct Trade, by which is meant Trade with Foreign Countries, as distinguished from Local Trade, or Trade between Japanese Ports.

Exports.—In Exports the result is still more unfavourable, the Returns showing a Total in 1873 of \$20,660,944, as against \$21,294,532 in 1872, the decrease in 1873 being \$633,588. This difference, indeed, should be increased by \$1,152,473, as Mr. Consul Robertson, in his Report of the Trade of Kanagawa for 1873, points out that he underestimated, by the above amount, the value of the Silkworms' Eggs, exported in 1872. Consequently the decrease in the Export Trade of 1873, as compared with that of 1872, is \$1,786,061.

This decrease has affected all the staple articles of export. Reviewing the total shipments for all the Ports, it will be seen that silk and silkworms' eggs, when the above remark as to the undervaluation of the latter article in 1872 is allowed for—show a decrease of \$271,314—the exports of 1872 being \$10,469,255 and those of 1873 \$10,197,941. Tea, which had risen in 1872 to \$5,445,589, fell in 1873 to \$4,398,711, the decrease being \$1,046,878. The minor articles of copper, tobacco, vegetable wax and camphor—the total value of which rose in 1872 to \$2,523,306, fell again in 1873 to \$1,489,040—the decrease \$1,034,266. A slight advance of \$143,210 is observable in the value of coal exported, and an increase of \$142,872 in that of dried fish, which are in request in China, but other miscellaneous produce shows a diminution of \$140,632. The principal fall is in rice which was exported in 1872 to the value of \$3,122,931, and in 1873 to \$521,709, the decrease being \$2,601,222.

In judging of this circumstance it should be remembered that the large shipments of 1872 consisted of Government Rice, being the surplus of revenue paid in kind; and that, until July 1873, the exportation of Rice was prohibited to the people. At that date the Government, apparently convinced of the desirability of removing this burden on the principal industry of the country, allowed it to be exported by the growers. Before, however, a single season had elapsed, and therefore before it could have been allowed for the measure to take effect throughout the country, the prohibition was re-imposed, and Japan continues therefore to be deprived of one important means which had long been looked for, of increasing her exports.

The prosperity of Japan and of her foreign trade may be said to depend upon her liability to increase the supply of those productions which are fitted for a foreign market. At present she possesses no accumulated wealth or capital, and pays for her Imports with the crops of the year. Seven or eight million dollars worth of Silk, and four or five million dollars worth of Tea form the bulk of the produce which she has at present to offer in exchange for foreign goods, and in these staples she has to compete with other countries, and notably with China, which supplies Silk to six times, and Tea to twelve times that amount. The Export of Silkworms' Eggs will rapidly decrease with the recovery of the Italian seed. Although the vegetable wax, camphor and tobacco of Japan are in request abroad, these commodities are produced in quantities too small, and in a manner too uncertain, to meet a standing demand of large extent. Japan may, or may not, be rich in mines, but the comparatively small amount of minerals yet brought to the surface, furnishes only a limited surplus for foreign export. Successful mining necessitates the employment of capital, which the Japanese do not possess, and also the employment of foreign skill, which, under the system of management at present

pursued by the Japanese Government, implies economical failure.

The cultivation of Rice is probably therefore the most promising field of industry that the country possesses. Every peasant in Japan has a perfect knowledge of its culture, and would need no foreign aid in bringing under cultivation the large tracts of rich land which are now left untilld. It seems a pity that in this respect the native farmer should not be permitted to improve his condition, and that of his country, by being allowed to dispose of his produce in foreign as well as in home markets. The prohibition on the export of Rice deprives him of the opportunity of sending abroad any surplus crop, and he has no inducement, therefore, to grow more grain than he knows he can dispose of in his own country.

Another obstruction to the growth of Japanese commerce may be traced to the disposition of the Japanese to indulge in speculative or shadowy schemes in the hope of becoming quickly rich, and in particular to the strong inclination which prevails among officials, and favoured traders, to run all commerce into the mould of guilds and monopolies. The Japanese merchant has yet to learn his trade, nor are his efforts likely to be successful, until he is allowed to do this in a free and open field, and until the nascent commerce of the country is relieved from the weight of the combinations and restrictions which at present choke its growth and impede enterprise.

It is satisfactory to notice that Mr. Consul Gower reports the opening of the Railway between Hiogo and Osaka, a distance of twenty miles. This section, combined with that between Yokohama and Yedo, makes thirty-eight miles of Railway which the Japanese Government have completed since railway works first commenced in 1870. As the passenger traffic, in the face of high rates, is very large, so large as to render the Government quite indifferent to the issue of season, or return tickets, it may be presumed that these two short lines, which are very well conducted, prove remunerative to the Government. In the matter, however, of Public Works of all descrip-

tions the Government refrain from publishing any accounts, either of their progress or their cost, and therefore little is known, or can be learned, relative to this interesting subject of enquiry. Scantily provided as Japan is with navigable rivers, and as pack-horses or coolies form the only means of transport which the country possesses, the construction of ordinary roads suited to vehicles becomes a question of the first importance, which it is to be hoped will receive the serious attention of the Government. The experiment in road construction already made in Yezo is unfortunately confined to an unpopulated district, and cannot therefore be expected to answer commercially. Roads of a much smaller size and less costly character than the broad unfinished line which has been cut from Hakodate to Satsporo, if made in the cultivated and populous districts of the Empire, could not fail to increase very materially the productive power of the country.

Treasure.—The Return of Treasure shews an excess in the amount of very nearly Three millions of dollars. The balance of Trade which, in 1873, was against Japan to more than that amount, appears to have been met by shipments of native Gold *Yen*, which being nowhere current out of Japan as coin are unfortunately sent away as bullion only to be melted down, and all the cost of coinage is thus lost to the country.

Tonnage.—The Tonnage Returns for 1873 show an improvement on those of 1872. The British Tonnage increased from 204,077 tons to 234,459 tons; that of all other nations from 756,427 Tons to 804,948 tons. Of the latter amount not less than 674,718 tons belong to the fine steamers of the Pacific Mail Company. It should be remembered, however, that each Pacific Mail Steamer is entered twice at Yokohama on each round voyage out and home to San Francisco, and twice at Hiogo and twice at Nagasaki on each round voyage from Yokohama to Shanghai and back.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo,
August, 1874.

A.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE WITH JAPAN, 1873.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

PORT.	1873.			1872.		
	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.
Kanagawa	19,535,758	15,095,218	34,630,976	20,063,125	15,456,805	35,519,930
Hiogo and Osaka	6,265,599	3,116,035	9,381,634	4,246,779	5,678,224	9,925,003
Nagasaki	1,626,775	1,899,793	3,526,568	1,856,549	2,742,786	4,599,335
Hakodate	15,936	549,948	565,884	21,988	416,717	438,705
Total.....\$	27,444,068	20,660,994	48,105,062	26,188,441	24,294,532	50,482,973

LOCAL TRADE BETWEEN THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN.

PORT.	1873.			1872.		
	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.
Kanagawa .....	...	No Returns.	...	...	No Returns.	...
Hiogo and Osaka	44,611	206,183	250,794	2,702,081	792,002	3,494,082
Nagasaki	181,867	99,142	281,009	72,749	203,172	275,919
Hakodate	33,478	69,455	72,933	233,695	259,536	493,231
Total.....\$	259,956	344,780	604,736	3,008,523	1,254,710	4,263,233

**B.—SUMMARY OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN
AND OTHER COUNTRIES.**

IMPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	KANAGAWA.	HIOGO AND OSAKA.	NAGASAKI.	HAKODATE.	TOTAL 1873.	TOTAL 1872.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cotton Manufactures	6,913,961	2,430,568	448,959	...	9,793,488	10,065,155
Woollen do.	2,725,917	1,864,285	288,938	...	4,879,140	6,335,014
Mixed Cotton and Woollen ...	2,425,867	...	...	...	2,425,167	1,237,166
Metals	210,408	166,305	74,489	...	451,202	416,642
Arms and Ammunition	570,145	...	7,500	...	577,645	83,617
Miscellaneous, Foreign	4,514,698	1,310,072	354,321	...	6,452,884	4,689,927
Eastern Produce.....	2,174,762	494,369	460,062	15,936	2,863,842	3,360,920
Total	\$ 19,535,758	6,265,599	1,626,775	15,936	27,444,068	26,188,441

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk	7,050,656	114,825	...	...	7,165,481	7,353,623
Silkworm's Eggs	3,032,360	100	...	...	3,032,460	1,963,159
Tea	3,339,941	753,454	305,316	...	4,398,711	5,445,438
Copper (ore and slabs)	206,945	490,025	68,845	...	765,815	1,353,545
Tobacco	60,840	68,579	145,110	...	274,529	669,340
Wax (Vegetable)	1,820	257,494	118,356	...	377,670	347,542
Camphor	1,079	49,961	19,986	...	71,026	152,879
Coal	8,780	13,288	467,210	...	489,278	324,000
Dried Fish	86,377	151,224	268,982	209,816	716,399	573,527
Rice .....	...	515,571	6,138	...	521,709	3,122,931
Miscellaneous	1,306,420	701,514	499,850	340,132	2,847,916	2,988,548
Total	\$ 15,095,218	3,116,035	1,899,793	549,948	20,660,994	24,294,532

**C.—TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT THE OPEN PORTS,
DIRECT AND INDIRECT.**

PORT.	FROM AND TO OTHER COUNTRIES.		FROM TO OPEN PORTS.		TOTAL 1873.	TOTAL 1872.
	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.		
Kanagawa	\$5,596,584	\$4,574,315	\$3,082,355	\$619,835	\$13,873,089	\$16,234,327
Hiogo and Osaka	4,006,765	8,392,244	...	...	12,399,009	14,274,329
Nagasaki	496,154	114,926	688,007	116,470	1,415,557	1,633,382
Hakodate .....	...	...	...	...	...	709,982
Total.....	\$ 10,099,503	13,081,485	3,770,362	736,305	27,687,655	32,852,020

**D.—RETURN OF SHIPPING ENTERED AT ALL THE OPEN PORTS.
BRITISH.**

PORT.	1873.		1872.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Kanagawa (General)	114	78,603	101	55,395
Do. (Mail steamers)	26	22,713	31	24,823
Hiogo and Osaka	109	74,081	127	84,648
Nagasaki	141	55,221	107	36,353
Hakodate	15	3,841	16	2,858
Total	405	234,459	382	204,077

FOREIGN.

FLAG.	KANAGAWA.		HIOGO AND OSAKA.		NAGASAKI.		HAKODATE.		TOTAL 1873		TOTAL 1872	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
American (General).....	26	10,441	8	3,817	56	33,000	7	1,114	97	48,372	69	54,265
Do. (Mail steamers) ..	112	269,418	100	185,716	96	179,682	26	39,902	334	674,718	293	629,136
French (General).....	2	915	5	2,852	2	1,000	...	...	9	4,767	20	11,767
Do. (Mail steamers) ...	27	26,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	26,901	28	27,000
German	29	12,607	27	10,353	26	5,017	5	1,345	87	29,322	78	25,056
Dutch .....	...	...	2	1,391	...	...	...	...	2	1,391	7	1,716
Belgian	2	1,170	1	585	...	...	...	...	3	1,755	...	...
Swedish and Norwegian ...	5	1,702	6	1,685	1	180	...	...	12	3,567	6	1,815
Danish	2	628	...	...	2	1,011	1	25	5	1,664	5	1,441
Russian	2	1,092	3	2,072	4	1,245	1	498	10	4,907	5	1,143
Hawaiian	1	330	3	720	...	...	...	...	4	1,050	7	1,962
Non-Treaty Powers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	2	1,174	7	5,360	...	...	...	...	9	6,534	2	1,126
Total	210	326,375	162	214,551	187	221,135	40	42,884	599	804,948	520	756,427

BRITISH LEGATION,
Yedo, August, 1874.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

September 7, 1874.

Aug. Johnson, sailor of the *Tokatea*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Pleaded guilty. Fined \$2 and costs.

Mennacan, a Bengalee, was brought up before the Court and asked if he had found security for his future good behaviour; the last time he was sent to prison he was told that on his release he would have to find security. Prisoner said he had no security to offer, and his Honour then ordered him to be deported by the next opportunity.

Six able seamen of the British barque *Lizzie* were charged by the Captain with refusal of duty. One man was also charged with stealing four bottles of Brandy, ship's stores, and three of the prisoners were furthermore charged with absence without leave.

All pleaded not guilty.

The Court ordered the men to forfeit two days' pay each for refusal of duty. One of the three, who had been absent without leave, was ordered to forfeit two days' pay, and the charge of stealing the Brandy was dismissed.—*Herald*.

Wednesday, September 9th, 1874.

Captain Scott of the British ship *Laju* was charged with having shipped three men at Newcastle N. S. W., without having read the articles to them in the usual manner.

Evidence to this effect having been given,

His Honour condemned the accused to pay the full penalty awarded by the Act, viz., £5.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before General T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul-General.

John Grady, sailor of the U. S. S. *Lackawanna*, was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Fined \$4 and sent on board.

P. McCondrill, U. S. sailor, was charged with being drunk and destroying property.

Fined \$25, and three days in jail on bread and water.

J. Flaherty, U. S. sailor, charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Fined \$3 and sent on board.—*Herald*.

Wednesday, September 9th, 1874.

A Seaman and a Marine of the *Lackawanna*, charged with drunkenness, were fined \$3 and two days imprisonment.

GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before E. ZAPPE, Esq., Consul.

September 5th, 1874.

ROE, PRATT & Co., *versus* HELM.

Claim for \$24.75 for goods received.

Defendant acknowledged having received the goods in question, but alleged that he had a contra-claim for certain goods which plaintiff had received from Mr. Bohm as a consignment, at a time when he (Helm) and Bohm were carrying on business together.

Plaintiff however, stated that having received the goods in question, consisting of a lot of knives and forks, from Mr. Bohm, he would not deliver them to the defendant, but would hand them over to the Court to decide upon the ownership.

Judgment for plaintiff for the full amount, with an order to deposit the goods in dispute with the Court.

F. R. BLEIFUS *versus* F. DOUGLAS.

Claim for \$15 damages on account of having been, without cause, dismissed from the service of the defendant without previous notice.

Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT *versus* ROTHMUND.

For ill-treating two coolies.

Defendant acknowledged having struck the two coolies, because they refused to work; but he did not ill-treat them. The hurts they complained of they received when they fell down in trying to run away from him.

Fined \$5, and judgment for \$4.75, damages claimed on account of medicine expended and loss of employment.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquiry was held, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at the International Hotel, before Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul-General, and two assessors, into the cause of death of Richard M. Bevell, who died yesterday morning at that hotel, from wounds inflicted and poison administered, it was supposed by his own hand.

Messrs. W. L. Clarke and Mendelson were duly sworn as assessors, and the inquest was opened.

G. T. M. Purvis, sworn:—This morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, I was called by my chief-steward, who informed me that Mr. Bevell had cut his throat in his room. I immediately sent in all directions for doctors, and, after a short time, Dr. Elliot came to the hotel, and, with me, went to the room of the deceased, whom we found lying on his bed, groaning, with a wound in his throat, and insensible. The doctor made an examination, and found a number of wounds on the breast. I searched the room, and, on the dressing-table, found the remains of a bottle of morphia, and, on the wash-stand, a tumbler with morphia on the rim of it. On searching the clothes of the deceased I found in the coat pocket, a small pistol, loaded. Mr. Bevell died in my presence, and Dr. Putsey, of the Marines, and Dr. McDonnell, arrived shortly before his death. He had been staying at the hotel for 4 or 5 days. I did not touch

his effects, but several things which were lying about I had put into boxes, and I took possession of his watch, chain, and rings, and have them safe. I saw him last about half-past ten last night, sitting in his room. I went round the hotel as usual, to see if all was right, and on passing his door saw him sitting at the table as if writing, and, on returning, I bid him "good-night," to which he replied "good-night." That is the last I saw of him alive. I saw him yesterday forenoon. Another gentleman saw him later than I did last night. Bevell did not live at the hotel altogether, he only came there to sleep. There was a bundle of accounts lying on the table.

To a Juror:—It was 10 or 12 minutes after I sent that Dr. Elliot arrived.

Dr. W. St. George Elliot, sworn:—I am a physician, but not in practice. A messenger came to my house this morning, and told me that I was wanted at the International Hotel; that Mr. Bevell had cut his throat. I went immediately and entered the room with Captain Purvis. I found deceased lying on his bed, with his clothes covered with blood, and apparently in a dying condition. I felt his pulse, and it was very feeble. I listened over his left lung, which was perfectly healthy. In the region of the heart there were 37 stabs, and immediately under the surface there was a great deal of irritation. I did not probe the wounds, so I cannot tell their depth. Two of them have penetrated the lung. There was some tumefaction round the wounds on the throat, and round one or two of those on the breast. The insignificance of the wounds induced me to look for some other cause of death. About this time Captain Purvis found a bottle containing morphia, and, as we found the capsule lying on the floor, we concluded it had been an original package, one-eighth of an ounce. It was about half empty, or about 30 grains taken out. An ordinary dose is an eighth of a grain. Attempts were made so resuscitate deceased with brandy, but he was not able to swallow it. The beating of his heart became more and more indistinct. About this time the other two physicians arrived, and deceased died soon afterwards. In moving the body from the bed to the floor we found the pen-knife with which he is supposed to have inflicted the wounds. The knife is in the room. My opinion is that death was caused by morphia, and the passage of the air and blood through the lung. I cannot judge when he took the morphia, but I think he took it at different times during the night. I think if he took it all in one night it would cause death. It was the powder of morphia. There was nothing to indicate the cause of death. When I first saw deceased I dressed the wounds. His lungs were not sufficiently obstructed in their action to account for his condition. I knew the deceased; I came from Nagasaki and Kobe with him, but I have not seen him for three or four years. Thirty grains of morphia would kill a healthy man in 4 or 5 hours. It is possible, but not probable, with some poisons, that a man may take too much, so that it will become an emetic, but it is not so with an opiate. I think he had cut his throat with the same instrument that he inflicted the wounds with. There were no arteries cut. There were some bruises about his throat, as if he had attempted to throttle himself. I had not attended him for any complaint or disease.

Coroner:—Was there anything in addition to the fact that 30 grains of morphia were missing from the package to indicate that deceased died from the effects of morphia?

Dr. Elliot:—If there had been no wounds I should have said he was suffering from some narcotic poison.

Coroner:—If a man were afflicted with a fatal disease, and should take morphia enough to produce the outward symptoms you saw in this case, could it be said with any certainty that he died from poison?

Dr. Elliot:—Not sufficiently.

Coroner:—Then the symptoms exhibited by him might have been exhibited without death being produced by poison? You must understand me, Dr. Elliot, I do not wish to compromise you, and the reason I am so particular is that, for the sake of his family, the true cause should be known.

Dr. Elliot:—No; it could not. I am of opinion that morphia caused death. The indications that I saw to-day are such as always result in death. I should say the wounds were made some hours before I saw deceased. The mental condition of a man after taking morphia would depend entirely upon the quantity taken. One of the effects of small doses is purely stimulating. It is not likely he took it in small doses. After taking all the morphia (30 grains) I think he would have command of his senses for half an hour. I never heard of a man who had been given to drink taking morphia. I should say the wounds were inflicted about four hours.

Dr. Henry McDonnell, sworn: I am a physician. About 11 o'clock this morning a messenger came to me and told me deceased

had cut his throat, and requested me to come to the International Hotel. Dr. Putsey was present at the time, and accompanied me. I found deceased lying in bed, his clothes saturated with blood, and apparently dying. I went over to the Naval Hospital for medicine, and when I returned deceased was dead. I examined the body and found several punctured wounds, the majority of them in the region of the heart, three of them penetrating the walls of the chest. I saw the knife found in searching his clothes. It was shut. Saw the bottle of morphia. I should judge death was caused by hemorrhage from wounds internally. I could form no opinion as to the quantity of morphia taken during the night. The indications of poisoning by opium are,—hot skin, full pulse, giddiness, profound sleep, coma, stertorous breathing and, in nearly all cases, contraction of the pupils of the eyes, and some times nausea and vomiting. Those indications were not present in this case. I am connected here with the British Naval Hospital. I have had very little experience in regard to poison. I have seen the effect of morphia as I have frequently administered it. I should think the wounds were recently made, as they were bleeding when I saw them. I did not make a close examination till afterwards.

The inquest was then adjourned until 4 o'clock to-day. The Coroner and Jury proceeded to view the body, which was lying in a dressing room adjoining the chamber lately occupied by Mr. Bevell, and it was again searched, when 66 cents in Japanese money was taken from the trousers pocket. The small pen-knife was shown to the Coroner and Jury; it is about 2 inches in length when closed. Upon the table in the bedroom were lying a bundle of accounts belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co. and a piece of paper, upon which was written, in almost illegible characters:—

"My dear Mr. Irwin,

I forgot to call to-day will you kindly tell ——— to do so——"

Here the letter ended incoherently. It was signed,

"Yours very faithfully,
R. M. BEVELL."

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the inquiry into the cause of death of Richard M. Bevell was resumed at the International Hotel, before Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren, U.S. Consul-General, and Messrs. W. L. Clark and S. Mendelson, assessors.

Dr. W. H. Putsey, sworn:—I am a Surgeon in the British Royal Navy. I have heard the evidence of Dr. McDonnell, and I quite agree with all he said. I could not give any opinion as to the mental condition of the deceased, but from the writing found on his table (letter to Mr. Irwin produced) I should judge that he had been drinking very hard, and, if he had been drinking hard, he would be deranged. A man who had taken morphia would be powerless to do anything, unless he did it directly after taking it; but he would have a disinclination to do anything at all. The intoxicating liquors would cause him to write incoherently. I should think the writing produced would indicate that the writer was suffering from the effects of a debauch, and consequently from diseased brain. When I heard of the bottle of morphia being found I looked for some symptoms of poisoning, but I only found that the pupils were slightly contracted. This and the fact of the bottle being found were the only evidence of his having taken morphia. There were two other symptoms that were wanting: the first,—the eyelids were opened: they are closed in opium poisoning; and the second,—the skin was cool and dry: in opium poisoning the skin is covered with perspiration. I consider that I made a close examination of the wounded parts, and I counted 24 punctured wounds reaching downwards and backwards. Three of them had penetrated the chest wall, communicating with its cavity, over the region of the heart. From this I infer that he had felt pulsation against the chest wall and had tried to reach the heart. Two or three of the wounds were still bleeding. There was another superficial wound, on the left breast, a little below the others, and two superficial horizontal ones in the skin covering the windpipe; the two latter were evidently the first inflicted. I should say the cause of death was hemorrhage, internal and external, from the wounds. There being no marks of blood any where except on the bed and on his person, it is quite evident he did not leave the bed after inflicting the wounds, to reach the morphia which was in the adjoining room.

To a Juror:—I was present, from the time of my calling at 11 o'clock until he died, about 10 minutes.

C. A. Fletcher, sworn:—I am at present a resident in Yokohama. I have been acquainted with deceased since 1862. I have noticed lately that he has been living very freely and drinking pretty heavily. I heard that, prior to his death, he was at the International Hotel going about in drink.

Mrs. Jenkins, sworn:—I am at present residing at the Internat

tional Hotel. On the day before I heard of the death of deceased I saw him. He passed me, with the letter to Mr. Irwin in his hand, and asked me to take it to Captain Parvis. This was near the door of his room; a lady named Mrs. Young was with me. He was dressed in his pyjamas. I noticed nothing strange about him at the time, except that I thought he looked sick. I saw him at 8 o'clock in the evening, sitting at the table in his room; apparently in meditation, quite still, and at 12 o'clock I went out of my room to call the boy to get some ice-water, when he was still in the same position. I did not speak to him, nor he to me. It struck me, when I heard of his death, that he had looked curious during the day. He was perfectly quiet.

Charles A. Harman, sworn:—I have known deceased about 4 months. I have seen him frequently lately, when he was in port. He was purser of the *Oregonian*, in the employ of the P. M. S. S. Co. He always seemed to have been drinking whiskey pretty freely when I saw him on board. I have seen him with amounts of money lately. I went on board the *Oregonian* last Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., about 5 o'clock. Deceased was then in the purser's room. He had been removed from his position as purser and was assisting the new purser in paying off the ship. He was then under the influence of liquor, and, two or three times within a quarter of an hour, took from his pocket a large roll of bills which was 3 inches in diameter. The two or three outside bills I saw were for \$25 each. I do not think deceased said anything about the amount.

To the Coroner:—He was not using that money for paying off the ship. He exhibited the money in a boastful manner.

G. J. M. Purvis, recalled, produced a chit signed by deceased, in the afternoon of the day before he died, for a quart of ale. Witness then said:—This writing is very different from deceased's ordinary writing. It is more illegible, so much so, that it was some time before I could decipher it. It was a great contrast to those he had previously written.

The Coroner said he would like to hear the evidence of two gamblers who could throw light upon the matter, and would therefore adjourn the case until 4 o'clock, Thursday, at the U. S. Consulate-General.

John H. Puckering, purser of the P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, sworn: I knew Mr. Bevell; he was formerly purser of that vessel. I have not seen him lately. I saw him the day I went on board, the 2nd September, and also in the office the same day. He said he had plenty of money and did not care. He showed a roll of notes, and said there were \$1,000 there. They were \$25 notes. It was a large roll. I formed no estimate of the amount. He did not appear to be under the influence of the liquor. I saw him again about half-past 10 or 11 o'clock. He then went away. He did not say where he got the money from. I did not see him on the day he died. I nothing of his habits of life.

W. J. Ramage, freight clerk of the *Oregonian*, sworn: I knew Mr. Bevell about eight years ago. I knew him as an acquaintance. I have seen a great deal of him previous to this last week. He was very steady. On the 2nd September I saw him on board with a roll of bills. About 7 o'clock in the evening I heard Mr. Bevell had been removed, and as I had been shipmates with him I thought it my duty to go and see him. I asked him what was the reason he left the ship. He pulled out a piece of paper from Mr. Hart certifying that Mr. Puckering would pay off the crew. In conversation with me he pulled out a roll of bills, saying there were more than \$800. He asked me to count them. The first bills I could see were for \$25. They were Yokohama bills. He could hardly clutch them. On account of an eruption on his face he has taken a little potash and sarsaparilla lately. He never had any pain, and I don't think took morphine. He had a truss, but sometimes did not use it.

To assessors: He only had one truss to my knowledge.

W. H. Thompson, sworn: I knew Mr. Bevell. I have known him for five or six years—ever since he has been in the country. I have only seen him twice this trip—once at the U. S. Consulate and once at the Café de l'Univers. That was on the 5th inst.; I think it was about 11 o'clock. He walked into a room where they were playing roulette. Mr. Bernard was dealing. He won \$100 of us. There was another man present. I did not see Mr. Willmann playing. Mr. Bevell had won \$180, but when he stopped he was winning \$100. I left the room for the time being. I saw him again that night playing poker. I never saw him exhibit any dollars. I don't know how long the poker game lasted. I played nearly an hour. I think then Mr. Bevell was "out;" I don't know how much. There was Mr. Nuttall, a man named "Dutchie," and Mr. Bevell; when I went in it made four players. He made foolish bets. I heard the men say Mr. Bevell was "out" from \$150 to

to \$200. I had no further money transactions with him. He played foolishly. He looked very differently from what I have seen him. That was why I quit the game. I think he had two drinks. I had two. There was a Mr. Caillens, Mr. Bevell, and another man when I left them. It was daylight. I thought he was playing curiously; he took \$40 where he ought to have got \$115. I stepped hard on his toes to call his attention to it.

William Nuttall, sworn: I saw Mr. Bevell for the first time in my life at the French Café. I saw him there just a few minutes. I saw him playing roulette. He won about \$100. He quit with that. He played poker. I don't know how he quit at the game of poker. I think he was a loser. I don't know how much he lost. Up to the time I left he owed me \$300, and he owed Thompson some, and other parties. Mr. Jenks said he was good, and I lent him \$280. Caillens was playing. Mr. Bevell played rash, and looked as if he was a little soft. He bet recklessly and wildly. I don't think he drank over two glasses of beer. Neither Thompson nor I have been repaid the money lent. I never saw Mr. Bevell before in my life. I don't suppose he lost over \$100 at the game.

This closed the evidence in the case, and after some consultation the assessors returned the following verdict:—

"We, the undersigned, sitting as a jury to inquire into the cause of death of R. M. Bevell, do find that the deceased came to his death from an overdose of morphine, administered by himself, and from wounds inflicted by his own hand with a penknife, we further find that the deceased had been for several days labouring under great mental excitement.

"J. MENDELSON,

"W. L. CLARK,

"GEN. T. B. VAN BUREN."

Approved,

—Herald.

THE SILK-WASTE MANUFACTURE.

The history of the utilisation of a waste product by the ceaseless and persevering efforts of one individual is very well told in the following narrative of the origin and operations of the Manningham waste-silk mills at Bradford in Yorkshire. One statement, however, should, we think, be corrected. The period assigned for Mr. Lister's earliest essays is fixed at fifteen years ago at which time silk waste being "a drug in the market was offered to him at 1d. per lb." This event should, we conceive, be dated further back as the substance in question was sold in London in the year 1859, at a very much higher price than that assigned as its value.

We are indebted to the *Trade Journal* for the following.

Some fifteen years ago Mr. Lister was shown by a merchant in London a quantity of material which was described as silk waste. At that time he knew little or nothing about silk, and had no idea of embarking in the trade. He was asked whether he could do anything with it, and was told that the silk waste was a drug in the market. It could not be sold. The merchant complained that it would not rot, or else it might have been used as manure. It was cumbering his warehouse, and would not recoup the cost of storage. The lot was offered to Mr. Lister at 1d. a lb., and, after considering the matter, he bought the whole stock at that price. Finding, after experiments, that he could deal with the waste silk, Mr. Lister purchased all he could find in this country, but had to pay at the rate of 1d. a lb. for it. Then came the question—How was the waste silk to be utilised so as to produce a profitable result? With steady and commendable perseverance Mr. Lister set to work to solve the difficulty. For many years it seemed as if he would not succeed, and in 1864 he had sunk the large sum of not less than £250,000. in the silk speculation, and still there was no profitable return on this large outlay. In the meantime, however, many improvements had been made by him in the machinery for preparing and spinning silk, and for the weaving of velvet. He had perfected machinery that would work well and deftly, and indomitable perseverance triumphed. It was discovered that waste silk, which for nearly 4,000 years had been cast away as worthless, was a valuable commodity; could not only be manipulated into spun silk of fine texture, but could be woven by the power-loom into velvet of good quality. Successive improvements were effected, until wealth began to roll in upon their author. From 1864 to the present time the results have been eminently satisfactory, and the completion of the colossal works at Manningham, costing about half a million of money, is the crowning point of Mr. Lister's success.

In giving some particulars as to waste silk, and the different modes of treating this curious-looking raw material, we cannot do

better than draw upon a paper read by Mr. Lister himself before the British Association last year.

The cocoon, besides the continuous thread constituting its interior mass, has an external coating or covering of floss or waste silk, hitherto considered as refuse, and not treated by mechanical means. In the throwing or ordinary treatment of the thread of silk from the cocoon, waste silk is also produced, which, except as to the waste from the better description of silk, has generally been considered and dealt with as rubbish. From these two sources large quantities of waste silk may be obtained, is now being successfully treated by mechanical means, so that waste silk, which a few years ago was sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., is now selling at from 2s. to 3s. a pound, and imported annually by thousands of bales.

The treatment of waste silk by mechanical means has presented no inconsiderable difficulties, as may be estimated by reference to the character of the material when compared with wool, cotton, and flax the treatment of which has taxed ingenuity to the uttermost. It may be observed with reference to these last-named substances, that wool consists of serrated fibres of from 4 to 14 inches, having from 1,560 to 2,700 serrations in an inch, upon which its felting property depends; that cotton consists of fibres of from 1 to 1½ inch in length, not serrated; and that flax strands consist of alternate fibres held together by gum, of from about ½ of an inch, as in the *Phormium tenax* from New Zealand, to 2½ inches, as in the Belgian flax.

The process of treating the waste silk from the cocoon is as follows:—The waste silk is placed in large vessels capable of holding from 600 lbs. to 800 lbs. of the material, which is saturated in dilute soap and water, at a temperature of about 170 deg. Fahr. After a few days' immersion, fermentation takes place, which is allowed to continue from ten to twenty days, according to the nature of the silk under treatment. It is then removed from the bath, and passes through rotatory washing rollers (such as are used in the wool processes) and thoroughly scoured and cleansed. For special purposes, as for producing perfectly white yarns, the silk is boiled for three or four hours in soap and water, until the whole of the gum is effectually discharged. The silk is then thoroughly dried. The next process is that of preparation for the comb, by the use of screw-gills.

The machinery ordinarily used for spun silk is much the same as that for flax. The first process after the gum has been discharged, or partially so, is technically termed "dressing," which is synonymous to that of "hackling" in flax, and the machines used are similar. The material under process it held in "books," or other holders, and worked by teeth until sufficiently cleaned from impurities. It is then taken to the drawing-frames, and roved and spun. These processes, as they are well understood and extensively practised, require no further notice here. Messrs. Lister & Co. have, during a number of years, spent large sums of money (nearly a quarter of a million) in perfecting the various processes for treating silk waste, and have taken several patents for the same. The most important machines are those used for combing, of which there are five, each adapted for special descriptions of work. It is well known that the combing of wool was a task of no ordinary difficulty, and engaged all the energy and talent of the trade for half a century before it was finally accomplished; but the difficulties of treating and working silk are a hundred-fold greater. Of this there can be no better proof than the fact that, whereas there are a dozen successful wool-combing machines, there are no silk combs, excepting those worked at Manningham. Although the sum expended appears to be large, still it is not so when we know that more than double the money was spent on wool combing by various inventors and the trade generally.

At the present time we may consider the combing of silk an accomplished fact; still the semi-hand process of dressing is able to rival, and even, in some descriptions of silk waste, to beat the comb. This must always be the case where machinery supplants difficult and delicate hand processes, but eventually machinery must triumph, because manual labour is stationary, whereas mechanical contrivances are always progressive. It is the same with the patent velvet loom, another of Messrs. Lister & Co.'s specialties; it is making slow but sure progress, whilst the hand-loom continues unchanged—it is now, as it ever has been, one of the most irksome and tedious machines conceivable. The patent loom has cost a considerable sum of money, but with patience and perseverance we believe it is destined to give us back the velvet trade, which we have, as a nation, almost altogether lost. Its mode of action is entirely different from that of the hand-loom.

The use of power-loom machinery in velvet weaving is likely to

exercise an important influence on the future of the velvet trade, the establishment, or rather re-establishment, of which in this country may be fairly anticipated. This, and the silk hat plush trade are now carried on abroad, chiefly in France and Germany, and by hand labour. The Manningham Works produce principally velvets, hat plush, and ribbon velvets. The supply of waste silk already falls short of the demand. As waste is worth comparatively little, no effort is spared by the nett silk producers to reduce it to a minimum. The spun silk trade is therefore circumscribed, and at present is the smallest of all textile manufactures. Winding from the cocoon, although a tedious and expensive process, gives a continuous thread, which has a lustre and strength that cannot be equalled by any other system; but efforts are now being made by Messrs. Lister & Co. to grow cocoons to be treated altogether by spun silk machinery, their idea being that for those to whom price is no object silk will continue to be treated as heretofore; but for the million, where price is everything, it will in future be produced by spun silk machinery.

We understand that the firm have purchased 1,000 acres of land in Assam, where it is stated raw silk can be produced far more abundantly than in Italy or in any other country. At the outset 100 acres are to be cleared, and the experiment fairly tried as to whether or not silk can be produced at something like the price of good wool. A number of coolies have been obtained to cultivate the silk farm. The experiment is of national importance, and Messrs. Lister believe if they succeed a revolution will be effected in the commerce of the world. In its very nature—warm, light, and durable when well made—silk can compete successfully with woads or worsted fabrics. The question is as to whether silk goods can be manufactured at such a cheap rate as to be within the reach of the great mass of consumers. Mr. Lister's patent shortly expires, and then may come a further development of the silk waste trade. The pioneer has cleared the way for other men of enterprise to follow, and has shown his faith in the future of the silk and velvet manufacture by embarking an immense capital in a mill solely devoted to the production of commodities made from silk waste.

The Manningham Mills in which these operations are conducted are by far the largest silk mills in Europe. It is calculated that their area of warehouse floorage covers about 16 acres. The combined motive power of the various steam engines employed is equal to 3,260 horse power.

It is calculated that when the present works are completed there will be room for 1,000 velvet looms; 8,000 to 10,000 plain silk looms and from 300 to 400 ribbon looms. Such productive power as this will it must be admitted place Messrs. Lister & Co.'s mills in the front rank, if not absolutely foremost, among the silk manufactures of the world.

SOCIETY IN 1874.

(Spectator.)

THE pessimist view, whether as to politics or society, is probably in an immense majority of cases the erroneous view. Englishmen are very fond of it, especially as regards their own affairs, those of France, and those of America—that is, the affairs of the three countries they know best, or are most keenly interested in—but their fondness is the result rather of a certain sombreness of imagination than of intellectual conviction. They enjoy the prospect of public ruin as they enjoy day-dreams about their individual prosperity. The public ruin does not arrive, any more than the realisation of the Alnaschar dream, but the pessimist view nevertheless loses but little of its perennial attraction. It would be possible just now, for instance, to draw a very sad-coloured picture of the condition of society in London—of all society, that is, not merely of "Society" technically so called. The latter, always more or less frivolous, had in 1874, as the historian of the future may write, given itself up with an almost insane avidity to the pursuit of an unattainable excitement. Not, perhaps, so vicious as the society of the Regency, and certainly not so cynical, it was nevertheless much feebler and less sanguine, more impressed with that weariness of time, that indifference to healthy interests which have always been the curses of safe plutocracies. Enormously expanded in volume, indistinctly defined, serrated by deep caste fissures, it had split into parties, each endeavouring in its own more or less frivolous way to allay in excitement the universal feeling of unrest. Society had no dignity, no calm, and very little content. The better and braver of the *jeunesse dorée* wearied of country sport, and sought in every part of the globe for fiercer and deeper excitement, which yet was always of the same unintellectual kind. They ranged the world in search of "grand

shots," traversed both hemispheres to see if barbarism were attractive, or searched through mankind to discern if anywhere a profitable speculation might be found. One great noble built a palace in an African desert, to enjoy its air and freedom; another sailed through the summer seas, only to tell society how impudent the shores of their islands were; while a third gave fortunes for formless bits of china an accident might destroy. A new game began to interest the rich more than a new law, and one in particular, imported from the East, and described in "The Arabian Nights," roused as much enthusiasm as if those who pursued it believed, like the doctors of Bagdad, that the mallets with which the game was pursued could have mediated handles. Fallowry, the cruellest and most dangerous of sports, regained the favour it held before the idea that an animal could suffer had entered the British mind. The safe slaughter of pigeons became a national sport, and still in it excited the applause of women. Nothing but the determination of the magistrates prevented a similar revival of cock-fighting. Racing became from an amusement a pursuit, cricket from a healthy game became a profession, the Universities publicly contended with each other for distinction in billiards. Within the houses of the rich extravagance rose to a mania, yet was accompanied by a previously unknown thirst for gain. Every noble became a tradesman. Bets were raised to the highest figure, and their preservation at that figure became such a desire, that the slightest event which threatened them—a strike, for example, among the labourers of a few villages—was treated as a public calamity; and while fortunes were lavished on furniture, the money to rehouse the people whose civilisation had outgrown their dwellings was actually asked from the State. All this while Art scarcely advanced, *essui* did not decrease, the multitudes of spendthrifts were none the less sad. A strange form of weariness—a weariness which was not satiety, yet prompted men, like satiety, to nothing but imbecile repetition of the same hunts of excitement, sometimes assuming almost lunatic forms—had taken possession of the prosperous. The millionaire, though he enjoyed flowers because he filled a ball-room with them at an expense perceptible even to him, and earth was ransacked for new things beauty,—but by traders, not the rich. The latter only indolently bought. Alone among the intellectual faculties curiosity became intensified; and the rich, tired of luxury as of politics, sought in efforts to search beyond the grave, in half-contemptuous examinations of new doctrines, in a gloomily languid study of science, the distraction which daily life could not afford.

A worse feature yet is noted in this strange period. Wealthy society has always been enervated, and usually feeble in its efforts to get rid of *ennui*, but the mass of mankind, bound to labour for its bread, has usually, since Rome fell, looked on such efforts with a dislike sometimes, as in France, bitter to slaying; sometimes, as in Italy, tolerantly forgiving; sometimes, as in Germany and England, stolidly apathetic. But in 1874, it seems almost certain that the masses liked and enjoyed the exhibitions of this rage for consuming time. If anything is certain, it is certain that an unpopular ephemeral literature could not circulate, and that a literature devoted in great part to the verbal photographing of frivolities did circulate immensely; that the most popular journals found it pay to record the feats accomplished at polo, at cricket, at billiards as they recorded events; to devote columns upon columns to the merits of horses; to write elaborate descriptions of artificial skating-grounds and the movements performed upon them; to publish essays raising mere games into occupations; to exclude Parliamentary debates for lists of persons present at garden parties,—lists meaning nothing to their readers, not even instruction in social ways, but only conveying to the outside world some faint aroma of the grandiose ceremonial of society. A habit of observing the idle grew even on the workers, who were, for other reasons, as sad as the idle, and who vainly sought in keen scrutiny of pastimes the distractions with which those to whom life was pastime were helping themselves to endure the insupportable burden of wealth, leisure, and opportunity. The overlaid bees flapped under their load of honey, which they could scarcely taste, yet were compelled, as by a destiny, to accumulate; and the bees not yet laden found a consolation in watching the efforts of the successful to enjoy without the first condition of enjoyment—joyousness.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5, *Vladick*, Russian corvette, Novosilsky, 1,069, from Hakodate, September 1st.
Sept. 7, *Thalia*, British armed-transport, Woolcomb, 1,600, from Hakodate, September 2nd.
Sept. 7, *Orissa*, British steamer, Pockley, 1,119, from Hongkong, August 30th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Sept. 8, *Colorado*, American steamer, Morse, 3,883, from San Francisco, August 14th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 11, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,870, from Hakodate, September 8th, Fish and Sea-weed, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 11, *Altana*, German steamer, Horo, 1,179, from San Francisco, August 17th, General, to Simon, Evers & Co.
Sept. 11, *Nevada*, American steamer, Coy, 2,143, from Shanghai, September 3rd, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 11, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 2,200, from Hongkong, September 3rd, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.
Sept. 12, *Montcalm*, French Iron-clad, Lesper, 2,800, from Kobe, September 10th.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7, *Lizze*, British barque, Graham, 389, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by H. Grauert.
Sept. 6, *Edmond Gressier*, French barque, Fanquet, 800, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by The Captain.
Sept. 6, *Midge*, H. M. gun-boat, Captain Grant, 464 tons, for South.
Sept. 7, *Luzon*, American steamer, Hussey, 690, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 8, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Connor, 1,917, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 9, *Tanais*, French steamer, Reynier, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
Sept. 10, *Jessica*, British barque, Congdon, 564, for Hiogo, General, despatched by J. C. Fraser & Co.
Sept. 10, *Caroline*, German 8-masted schooner, Paulsen, 274, for Shanghai, General, despatched by H. Grauert & Co.
Sept. 12, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 12, *Colorado*, American steamer, Morse, 3,883, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Sept. 12, *Vasco de Gama*, British steamer, Rice, 2,200, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Orissa*, from Hongkong:—Messrs. T. Walton, Junr. Hargreave, Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Sign. Rolli, Biari, Pini, Berrati, and Levy.
Per American steamer *Colorado*, from San Francisco:—Hon. P. B. Avery, Mrs. Avery, Rev. M. Appleton, Mrs. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Steele, Captain James, G. Cinetta, Giuseppe Ugher, E. Scanzolo, G. de Cristoforis, E. Pagne, D. S. Fitzgerald, W. T. Wilson, R. H. Smith, R. W. Atkinson, A. Melloncello, E. T. Loomis, Mrs. J. C. Hubbard and daughter, Mrs. Douglas and daughter, Mrs. Joyce and daughter, and 3 Europeans in the steerage. For Shanghai:—H. W. Eaton, Rev. C. P. Scott, Rev. M. Greenwood, J. E. Oliphant, C. N. Lloyd, C. A. Vibe, Mrs. Crosette, H. F. Menill, J. Shaw and wife, Miss M. L. Sellars, Garritchmith, C. Leaman, W. A. H. Martin, and 1 European in the steerage. For Hongkong:—482 Chinese in the steerage.
Per French steamer *Tanais* for Hongkong:—M. M. Luther, Rondineau, Jinks, and Porter, and nine Chinese seamen.
Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama*, from Hongkong:—Captain Stone, J. J. Petrie, 280 Chinese and 8 others in the steerage.
Per German steamer *Altana*, from San Francisco:—M. Jauviere.
Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai:—General Myers, Col. Syford, Miss Werner, J. C. Vickers, W. Miller, J. M. James, N. H. Stavey, E. C. Kirby, R. Halme, Mrs. Mills, H. J. E. Barlowe, W. M. Farlane, G. Badge and child, B. D. Benjamin, 13 Japanese, and 49 in the steerage. For America:—W. H. Rickard, and 2 Europeans in the steerage.
Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Hiogo:—Mr. and Mrs. Walters, G. Polle, W. C. Korthals, Rev. S. Brown, E. J. Loomis, and 3 Japanese. For Nagasaki:—Seven Japanese in the cabin. For Shanghai:—Seventy-six Chinese in the steerage.
Per American steamer *Colorado*, for San Francisco:—Messrs. E. H. Johnson, S. James, W. M. King, Miss Bennett, R. B. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, S. F. Ringgold, H. H. Montell, J. A. Top, Edward Leines, John Long, Arthur Napier, Wm. Wood, John Young, P. Stapleton, A. Brenner, J. R. Bose, J. Dollard, Chas. Sarson, H. Harden, John Parks, E. Puttman, Rev. C. H. Newman, J. Mouat, Heller, Sullivan, Coleman, Anderson, Manchester, M. Baffery, Rosenberg, Mitchell, and Sandgood.
Per British steamer *Vasco de Gama*, for San Francisco:—Messrs. Yorgaimon Sama, Kisauki Suekawa, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Gordon, M. R. McKellar, B. D. Benjamin, A. O. Hargreave, Vickers, J. J. Petrie, H. H. Cochrane, Martin Cohen, E. L. Hyde.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Nevada*, from Shanghai:—
Treasure \$76,500.

REPORTS.

The British armed-transport *Thalia* and steamer *Orissa* both report: experienced fine weather throughout the entire passage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Name.	Agents.	Despatch.
Hongkong	Orissa	P. & O. Co.	16 instant
San Francisco	Bothwell Castle	Walsh Hall & Co.	instant
Hakodate, Niigata	Washi	Hudson, Malcolm & Co.	instant
New York	Ambassador	Cornes & Co.	instant

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

		STEAMERS.		Destination.
Altona	...	Hore	...	Hongkong
Massilia	...	Bernard	...	
Naruto	...	DuBois	...	
Nevada	...	Coy	...	Shan hai and Ports
Orissa	...	Pockley	...	Hongkong
Volga	... (at Yokoska)	Nomdedeu	...	Hongkong

		SAILING SHIPS.		
Adella	...	380 Simpson	...	
Ambassador	...	692 Prelin	...	New York
Bothwell Castle	...	592 Anthony	...	San Francisco
Brewster	...	350 Johnson	...	
Laja	...	560 Scott	...	
Myrtle	...	35 Poley	...	
New Republic	...	580 Reynolds	...	
Rennus	...	736 Dineley	...	Piogo
Tokata	...	1100 McKinnon	...	Puget Sound

		VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.		
U. S. corvette	...	Lackawanna	...	Captain McCauley
German corvette	...	Arcona	...	Captain Baron Reibnitz
German frigate	...	Elizabeth	...	Captain I vonius
Russian corvette	...	Acceid	...	Admiral Brumeranstoff
Italian corvette	...	Vettor Pisani	...	Captain Alberto de Negri
Russian corvette	...	Vladnick	...	Captain Novosilsky
British armed-transport	...	Thalia	...	Captain Woolcomb
French Iron-clad	...	Montcalm	...	Captain Leaper

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7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0	

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.			
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0			
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30	10.0	

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Yokohama to Liverpool via Central & Union Pacific and connecting Railroads	...	390 "
" " per "Inman" & "Guion" Lines	...	405 "
" " Liverpool do. do. per "Cunard" Line	...	405 "

Special arrangements made for Second Class Passengers and for Servants accompanying families.

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To SAN FRANCISCO.

Tea	...	\$0.01 1/2 per lb. Gross U. S. Gold Coin.
General Merchandise	...	40 Cents Mexican per foot.

To NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TORONTO, BALTIMORE AND MONTREAL.

Tea and Waste Silk	...	\$0.05 per lb. Gross.
Raw Silk	...	0.10 "
General Merchandise	...	1.25 per foot.

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Tea and Waste Silk	...	\$0.04 1/2 per lb. Gross.
Raw Silk	...	0.09 1/2 "
General Merchandise	...	1.20 per foot.

Further information can be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,

Yokohama, September 12, 1874.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.	During past 24 hrs.				
				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0-1.			Cloud.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Ozone.
Saturday	Sept. 5	30.10	72.5	71.5	69.0	67.8	.680	.882	N. E.	.13	6	75.0	63.0	69.0	.00
Sunday	" 6	30.09	75.0	75.5	73.5	72.7	.802	.991	Calm.	.00	10	80.0	64.0	74.0	.00
Monday	" 7	29.88	78.0	79.0	78.5	78.3	.968	.978	S.	.18	6	80.5	67.5	74.0	.33
Tuesday	" 8	29.84	72.0	70.5	68.5	67.6	.674	.904	N.	.11	8	80.5	62.0	71.2	.65
Wednesday	" 9	29.87	73.5	71.0	70.0	69.6	.722	.952	N. W.	.03	10	78.0	66.0	72.0	.73
Thursday	" 10	29.94	74.5	74.0	72.0	71.2	.762	.908	N. E.	.67	9	72.5	66.5	69.5	.16
Friday	" 11	29.94	75.0	76.0	74.0	73.2	.817	.912	Calm.	.00	9	80.5	64.5	72.5	.00
Mean	...	29.96	74.3	73.9	72.2	71.4	.775	.932		.16	8	78.1	64.7	71.4	.26

CAMP, Yokohama, September 5th, 1874.

J. H. SANDWITH—Lieut.,
R. M. L. I.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—The past fortnight seems to bring evidence that the Japanese are beginning to realise the change which has taken place in the value of Silk. They supply the market more freely and are ready sellers at \$5 to \$10 under previous quotations. However, the better classes of Hanks are still kept in the country.

Settlements are 575 bales of Hanks and 75 of Oshiu, leaving a stock of about 800 bales including 300 bales of old Silk.

Silk Worms' Eggs.—The supply is expected to be very large this year. Arrivals to date amount to 90,000 cards, and good annual Shinchi are offered at from \$0.35 to \$0.70. We have as yet no important settlement to report.

Tea.—Our market continues active, and supplies coming in freely, an extensive business has been done for the past fortnight. Settlements amount to the large total of 11,000 piculs, comprising mostly Medium grades, and prices, which were very strong during the early part of the past fortnight, seem now inclined downwards.

Our shipments from Yokohama amount to 78,000 piculs for the season to date, and, taken in connection with Kobe, represent a total of 110,000 piculs as settlements for season 1874-75.

It is difficult to predict how much more tea we can expect, but it seems more than probable that the present season will shew an increase of fully twenty per cent in comparison with the result of last season's tea crop.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 2½d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 5 3¼ @ 6 in
Silk:—		per picul		
HANKS.	Mañbaishi and Shinaliu	Extra ...		
		Best No. 1 to 2 ...	\$535.00 to \$550.00	20s. 8d. to 20s. 10d.
		Good No. 2 ...	\$500.00 to \$530.00	19s. 0d. to 20s. 1d.
		Medium No. 2½ ...	\$480.00 to \$490.00	18s. 4d. to 18s. 8d.
		Common No. 3 ...	\$450.00 to \$470.00	17s. 3d. to 18s. 0d.
		Inferior No. 4 & 5	\$400.00 to \$430.00	15s. 5d. to 16s. 6d.
OSHIO.	Extra ...	...	\$560.00 to \$580.00	21s. 2d. to 22s. 0d.
	Best No. 1 ...	...	\$530.00 to \$550.00	20s. 1d. to 20s. 10d.
	Good No. 2 ...	...	\$460.00 to \$500.00	17s. 7d. to 19s. 0d.
	Medium ...	...	
	Inferior ...	...	
HAMATSKI	...	...
SODAI	Medium ...	...	
ETCHESSEN	Medium ...	...	
Tea:—				
	Common ...	...	\$26.00 to 28.00	
	Good Common ...	...	\$30.00 to 32.00	
	Medium ...	...	\$34.00 to 36.00	
	Good Medium ...	...	\$37.00 to 40.00	
	Fine ...	...	\$41.00 to 44.00	
	Finest ...	...	\$46.00 to 49.00	
	Choice ...	...	\$50.00 upwards.	
	Choicest ...	...	None	
Sundries:—				
	Mushrooms ...	...	\$51.00 to 55.00	
	Isinglass ...	...	\$25.00 to 48.00	
	Sharks' Fins ...	...	\$28.00 to 48.00	
	White Wax ...	...	\$13.00 to 14.00	
	Bees Do. ...	...	\$10.00 to 47.00	
	Outtle fish ...	...	\$12.00 to 21.00	
	Seaweed, ...	...	\$ 1.10 to 2.80	
	Gallnuts ...	...	\$10.50 to 11.00	
	Tobacco ...	...	\$ 6.50 to 9.50	
	Sulphur ...	...	\$ 2.40 to 3.20	
	Wheat ...	...	\$ 1.20 to 1.60	
	Shellfish ...	...	\$18.00 to 42.00	
	Camphor ...	...	\$15.50 to 16.50	
	Bêche de Mer ...	...	\$19.00 to 55.00	
	Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	...	\$ 3.80 to 6.75	
	100 to 200 "	...	\$ 2.20 to 3.50	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—Sterling Rates close weak at quotations. Very little has been done in Native Exchange, which is very firm—some holders asking 411 for Gold Yen.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' Sight.....	4s. 2½d.
" " Bank Bills on demand.....	4s. 1½d.
" " Credits	4s. 2½d.
" Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.26
" " Private	5.33
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand.....	72½
" Private Bills 10 days sight	78½ nominal.

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand par to ½ per cent discount.	
" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½	" "
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 102½	" "
30 days' sight Private....	100½
" New York Bank Bills on demand....	100½
30d. s. Private.....	103
Gold Yen.....	411½
Kinsats	416½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital.....5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund.....1,000,000 Dollars.

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INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....	3 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 "	4 per cent. " "
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Local Bills Discounted.

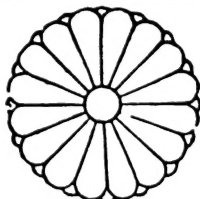
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,

Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.



[TRANSLATION.]

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE Boards written in Japanese, English and French, and indicating the limits beyond which Foreigners are not allowed to pass, have been posted at the River Ferries and other places in Tokio Fu forming said limits.

KANAGAWA KENCHO.

May 20, 1874.

6ms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

TWO Casks and Two Cases left at No. 3, Yamato Yashiki, Tokei, last month. The person to whom they belong can have them on giving proof of ownership and paying the cost of this advertisement.

If not claimed within ten days they will be disposed of to defray expenses.

Yokohama, September 12, 1874.

1w.

HARRISON & SONS,
EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

DIE SINKERS,

SEAL ENGRAVERS,

RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,

LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE PRINTERS.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

THE ROYAL FAMILY,

AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c., Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,
59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874.

26ins.

CAUTION.—Merchandize Marks Act.—The celebrated YORKSHIRE RELISH. — Messrs. GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Carden at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1874, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mark or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4ins.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

Aug. 1. 26ins.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m

MISCELLANEOUS.

**DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE,
COUGHS, COLDS, &C.**

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's—See "Times," July 12th, 1864.

The Public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the excretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and time when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholice, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from "Medical Times," January 12th, 1866.—"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article. "Pharmaceutical Journal," August 1st, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne: that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the word "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottle at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Agents in Hongkong—

MESSRS. WATSON & CO.

Agents in Shanghai—

MESSRS. WATSON, CLEAVE & CO.

Yokohama, March 6, 1874.

26ins.

Goodall's Quinine Wine.

(Prepared with Hooper's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

The Food Journal.—An honest and useful preparation. The Anti-Adulteration Review.—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness. Arthur Hill Hassall, M. D.—We have tested this preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. The Lancet.—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS

PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

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OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

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LEWISHAM, LONDON.

Established Upwards of Half a Century.

F. & E. STANTON (late Arnold)**R**EAL Gold and Silver Wires and Threads of every description

Bullions, Purls, Spangles, Fringes, Braids, Cords, &c.

Manufacturers of the well known A. and S. Gold Skein Threads.

—Terms Cash only.

Aug. 1. 12ins.

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CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, Gas and Iron Works, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 4ins